

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC PROSECUTION
NATIONAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
PRIMERA FISCALÍA PROVINCIAL PENAL CORPORATIVA DE NASCA
FIRST DESK**

**"Decade of equal opportunities for women and men"
"Year of the fight against corruption and impunity"
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF ICA DISTRICT**

CASE SGF No.: 21065054501-2017-143-0

Investigation: Against those found responsible

Crime: Crime against Cultural Property

Aggrieved: The Peruvian State

Responsible Prosecutor: Baby Martínez Alarcón

Fiscal Assistant: Jack Córdova Robayo

Prosecutorial Disposition: 007-2019-1FPPC-Nasca

Nasca, two thousand and nineteen

September twenty-fourth

CONSIDERING:

First: Through Official Letter No. 420-2017-MP-FN-DFI-2FPPC-DDT-NASCA sent by the Provincial Prosecutor of the Second Provincial Corporate Criminal Prosecutor's Office of Nasca, a copy of Report No. 10-2017-Arqio-OCN-DDC-ICA/MC dated March 22, 2017, issued by Lic. Alberto Alfredo Urbano Jacinto-Coordination Office of the Ica-Nasca Decentralized Office, addressed to Lic. Johny Augusto Isla Cuadrado, Responsible for the Cultural Heritage Management System of the Nasca and Palpa Territory, in which a possible commission of a crime against Cultural Property is noted. In this report, the discovery of items of biological origin is described (mummified beings, mummified heads, hearts, brains, three-fingered hands with some metal implants, stone and metal objects), which would have been studied by members of the Non-Governmental Organization – NGO INKARI CUSCO PERÚ, presided over by Thierry Jamin. Additionally, we have in our possession email communications between Alberto and Thierry Jamin, as well as a third party using pseudonyms with false information not registered in the RENIEC, about the intervention of unidentified persons (tomb raiders) in the Nasca area, the discovery of complete humanoid bodies of possible alien origin and possible illegal sale abroad; on another note, the individual who owns the email address krawiz999, which was used in the electronic communications, is identified, answering to the name of Germán Paúl Ronceros Fernández, who has been spreading the material online, on social networks such as Facebook, YouTube, among others. Finally, personnel from the Ministry of Culture have conducted fieldwork to determine the place of discovery of said items, without obtaining positive results; therefore, it is necessary to continue investigations to clarify these facts.

Secondly: During the development of the preliminary investigation, we have obtained:

2.1. On page 02, there is Official Letter number 041-2017-SGPCNP-DDC-ICA/MC sent by Johny Isla Cuadrado - Archaeologist of the Management System of Nasca-Palpa, attaching Report number 10-2017-Arqio-OCN-DDC-ICA/MC prepared by Lic.. Alberto Urbano Jacinto regarding the possible discovery of alien remains in some part of the desert in the provinces of Nasca and Palpa; furthermore, it is reported that Alberto Urbano has not obtained reliable information regarding the place of origin of this possible discovery, at least regarding remains (apparently skeletal) that are shown in photos and videos shared on the Internet; he indicates that it seems strange to him and very unconvincing.

2.2. On page 23, there is the statement of ALBERTO ALFREDO URBANO JACINTO; he states that he works as an Archaeologist for the Ministry of Culture, Nasca office; that in February 2017, archaeologist Johny Augusto Isla Cuadrado, through a route sheet, submitted a request of attention from the Deputy Ministry of Culture regarding the possible discovery of archaeological remains in the Nasca Province, which was requested by Mr. Thierry Jamin as a representative of the NGO called INKARI CUSCO PERÚ; as a result of this request, he established communications via the phone number provided by the aforementioned NGO, he spoke with Thierry Jamin and asked him for photographic evidence, and he received four photos where a skull, a large hand approximately thirty centimeters long with three fingers, and a small complete being approximately thirty centimeters in height, which were dried, could be seen. In this information, a person with the pseudonym krawix999@gmail.com is mentioned, with whom contact was made through the Facebook account under the same name and who responded via Facebook and the email address nasca.caminemosjuntos@gmail.com, without obtaining their full names and proper identification. He attempted to communicate directly with Krawix and Thierry, in an attempt to obtain more information about their request regarding archaeological remains as well as to establish the location of the site, but this was unsuccessful; he also referred to the participation of two young men who found these remains without specifying their identity or the location where they found them. He later manages to find information about these findings on YouTube where the events and findings had been published a year before. All the communication between Krawix and Thierry was recorded in Report No. 010-2017-Arqio-OCN-DDC-ICA/MC dated March 22, 2017, addressed to Lic. Johny Augusto Isla Cuadrado; he carried out fieldwork aiming to locate the site, for which he toured Valle Las Trancas, Changuillo, Ingenio up to the section of Las Pampas de La Pascana and finally to the area up to kilometer 13 of the Nasca-Puquio or Orcona road, without obtaining any result; in conclusion, it has not been possible to determine the place where the supposed dried remains were found. On March 7, 2017, he received a message to his personal email that a person named Leandro Sarmiento Rivera, nicknamed "El Chapo," was the person who knew the place of the discoveries because he was a tomb raider; but after verifying in the RENIEC system, this name is not registered, so it has not been possible to verify his story. After reviewing content on YouTube, it has been possible to observe that Krawix and Thierry have uploaded YouTube videos where the person named Krawix responds under the name of Germán Paúl Ronceros Fernández. To date, without access to the physical remains it is not possible to determine which culture they belong to. According to what Thierry Jamin has stated, the remains found would be

alien, while Mr. Krawix claims that these remains are the handiwork of men of past eras, but without a formal archaeological and scientific investigation process to determine the authenticity of the findings, we cannot assess the veracity of these claims.

2.3. On page 33, there is the statement of JOHNY AUGUSTO ISLA CUADRADO; he states that he is an archaeologist and responsible for the Management System for the Cultural Heritage of Nasca and Palpa; in February, he received a document from the Office of the Vice Minister of Cultural Industries of Lima requesting an investigation into the alleged discovery of archaeological remains that would have been found in Nasca. This was in response to the request of Mr. Thierry Pierre Jamin, who indicated that it would be a discovery made on the Peruvian coast between Nasca and Tacna. As a result, Lic. Alberto Urbano was asked to conduct an investigation of the case and produce a report, and in the report issued by Alberto Urbano, it was concluded that it was not possible to identify the place of origin of the remains or the materials, which were only seen through photocopies and on social networks, television; Mr. Alberto Urbano has contacted Pierre Jamin and Ronceros, but they have not shown him the objects nor has he come to know the objects because he has not seen them personally; to date, there is no knowledge that these gentlemen have delivered the objects to the Ministry of Culture, because, in May, he requested the legal department of the Ministry of Culture for the support of the Public Ministry so that these gentlemen would deliver the materials. To determine if these remains correspond to any culture, it is necessary to have these "archaeological remains" at hand to be able to determine their authenticity and additionally know the place of origin of these remains to conduct scientific studies and thus conclude whether they belong to any Pre-Inca culture.

2.4. On page 35, there is the statement of RUBEN GARCÍA SOTO; he states that he works as an archaeologist in the Ministry of Culture of Ica, serving as Head of the Archaeological Heritage area; he also states that through social networks, he became aware of the findings of "archaeological remains" found in a sector of Tacna and Nasca, referring to an underground site with stone sarcophagi where supposedly there were remains of humanoids; however, these persons have not delivered these remains to the Ministry of Culture, nor have they informed the place where they were presumably found, so it is not possible to verify the truthfulness of the information. The Ministry of Culture has not requested the delivery of these "archaeological remains," but it has communicated regarding them to the Prosecutor's Office. Based on the characteristics that are shown on social networks, the remains do not belong to any prehispanic culture, but to give an informed opinion we must have access to these "archeological remains" and perform the proper studies.

2.5. On page 39, there is the appeal filed by the Ministry of Culture, reporting that:

- 1.- To date, the Management System for the defense of the territory of Nasca and Palpa of the Ministry of Culture does not have the location of the place where the remains have been removed, as presented by the press/television;
- 2.- That, to date, the Management System for the defense of the territory of Nasca and Palpa of the Ministry of Culture does not have access to photos and/or images, except those that appear on the Internet and television, without any remains having been presented in person for evaluation by the archaeological authority.

2.6. On pages 40 to 47, there is the original of Report number 10-2017-Arqlo-OCN-DDC-ICA/MC dated March 22, 2017, prepared by Lic. Alberto Alfredo Urbano Jacinto, with the subject: Attention to the reference, as a request for information, gentlemen of NGO INKARI Cusco - Peru. **CONCLUDING:**

a. Various actions were taken to address the request from the Office of the Vice Minister of Cultural Heritage and Cultural Industries of the Ministry of Culture, with Proveído No 00290-2017/VMPCIC/MC, File No 1189-2017, Registry 367 dated January 11, 2017, in response to the Non-Governmental Organization NGO INKARI Cusco - Peru, presided over by Mr. Thierry Jamin.

b. A series of information collection activities were carried out, information obtained through email correspondence with Mr. Thierry Jamin, President of the NGO Cusco, including communication with Mr. Luis Quispe or pseudonym krawix999; request for support and scientific opinion from nanotechnology specialist Mr. Mario Esparza, collection of digital material through Facebook and YouTube, collection of information through email, photos, and other media.

c. Several field expeditions were carried out during this period to gather information, with field trips made to the western, southwestern, northwestern, and southern sections of the provinces of Nasca.

d. According to the information obtained from RENIEC, the names of the gentlemen named Mateo Luna Sarmiento (complainant) do not appear registered in RENIEC, and likewise, the name of Leandro Sarmiento Rivera (accused) does not appear registered in RENIEC.

e. Given the magnitude, extent, and distribution of the archaeological wealth among the provinces of Nasca and Palpa, our problem lies in not being able to cover this vast territory with arid and semi-arid characteristics and narrow agricultural valley spaces; its extension prevents proper prospecting, especially since the specific location of the find is unknown to determine the archaeological or non-archaeological nature of the site.

f. After confirming the data obtained from the informants contacted and the various field trips, it can be determined that:

1. It has not been possible to determine the archaeological or non-archaeological nature of the site (between the provinces of Nasca and Palpa) due to the unknown specific location of the find.
2. It has not been possible to determine that the specimens or artifacts presented in videos on the web are of the condition of alien evidence or are associated with any archaeological context.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. If the authenticity of the material (said to be alien) is determined, and if it is in the possession of a holder (possessor), in accordance with Law 28296 - The General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, it would not be considered biological material of cultural heritage to the Nation (whether mummified beings, mummified heads, hearts, brains, three-fingered hands with some metal implants, stone objects, metal objects, etc.).

2. If so, the current legislation does not contemplate it as cultural heritage of the Nation, but "depending on the focus of the investigation and the regulation that the Legal System gives to the matter, the territory would ultimately determine regular or legal effects" (Lic. Fabricio Valencia Jibaja, PUCP 2008), in a section of law void regarding such matters, it is

recommended to discuss it in depth regarding the transfer of biological materials and alien artifacts, determining whether to consider it as exogenous cultural heritage, assigned to a determined territory."

2.7. On page 50, there is the statement of THIERRY MAURICE PIERRE JAMIN; he states that he is of French nationality, and he is dedicated to archaeological investigations in the Madre de Dios and Cusco regions as part of projects approved by the Ministry of Culture. He has been doing this for several years through the NGO INKARY CUSCO; he also states that at the end of October 2016, a person named Luis Quispe visited the office of the NGO Inkari. This person showed him some items in order to get his opinion, showing him a small brownish-colored body that appeared to be mummified, approximately twenty-five centimeters long, that he retrieved from cardboard box, noting that there was a powder that covered the body. Additionally, he noted that on one of its legs, the skin had come off, exposing the bone; he also showed him a mummified head of grey color that smelled like charqui(dried meat), approximately fifteen centimeters long, which he recorded in videos and photos. Then, this person told him that his friend, without saying a name, had found a site in Tacna and that it was an alien site. Without revealing any more details he took the objects back and put them in a cardboard box and they agreed to meet in November 2016.

In early November of that year, the man named Luis Quispe came back to the NGO, and he told him that he had a friend who had been a tomb raider many years ago and who was looking for treasures in the Nasca and Tacna areas. On a trip with three more people they found a site where there were funerary bundles, in which he found a mural with nichos. There was a trapezoidal entrance (door), with a height of about one meter where the entrance was sealed and he found a door with stairs. His friends and companions went down through that place and found a room and discovered two seated Inca mummies in a state of conservation. The first was of a young girl with jewelry in her hair, very beautiful, with a tattoo on her arm. The second mummy was of a man with a small beard, and on the floor, they found offerings, ceramics, and a stone sarcophagus about three meters long, two hundred and fifty centimeters wide, and One one hundred fifty centimeters high, sealed, opening the sarcophagus with a vehicle jack. Upon opening the lid and putting his hands inside the sarcophagus, he removed a three-fingered hand, in a good state of conservation, with white powder, as well as a brain, heart, and other unidentified organs, and they also took metal objects in the shape of seed-like balls, and stone-like objects sculpted in the shape of animals, dinosaurs, lizards, frogs, flying discs, and humanoid faces, in a collection of about a thousand objects.

In November 2016, Luis Quispe visited him again, showing him a hand with three fingers and six phalanges, about thirty-eight centimeters long. Journalists and cameramen arrived at that moment, whom he invited to observe the three-fingered hand, which they filmed. At the end of November and the beginning of December 2016, Luis Quispe confessed that his real name was Germán Paúl Ronceros Fernández; he observed that this person had uploaded publications of these alien type objects to the internet, which he didn't deem important or serious, but he maintained contact with him via email krawix999xgmail.com. Additionally, in late November, Germán Ronceros told him that the person who found the objects lived in Puno. In the last days of 2016 and early January 2017, he met someone in a Puno street named "Mario," who told him

the same story that Germán Ronceros had told, adding that this happened in September 2015 and that he initially believed that these objects were of no value. Later, Germán Ronceros told him that the objects indeed had value because they were of alien origin. This person also told him that for a few seconds, he saw a creature with two big bright eyes measuring two and a half meters tall before it promptly escaped. They climbed down a well with a harness about 6 meters deep and stayed there for several days, finding rooms decorated with carved stones, and they discovered a second sealed sarcophagus. With the help of a vehicle jack, they opened it and found twenty small bodies covered in a white powder, with alien-type heads(unknown species), three-fingered hands, and aluminum-like metal sheets stamped with the same figures from the murals, that stretched and returned to its initial form without any sign of wrinkles, as if new, bodies with implanted metals, fingers with metal rings. The person called “Mario” lent a thirty-eight-centimeter-long body with a metal implant in the palm of the hand, it appeared constructed. This object was brought to the NGO in Cusco for analysis, X-rays, and radiographs. The head was shaped like a fish (humanoid), with teeth and lateral eyes. Later, in the second week of February 2017, “Mario” took back the small body, lending them three hands and two mummified heads, to which they also performed an X-ray and measurements. A week to ten days later, “Mario” took back these objects, and according to the test results, it was concluded that the objects were not assembled due to the asymmetry and anatomical pattern, it had tendons and ligaments that attached from the hand to the fingers, proving they were not fake. Taking into consideration the story of the tomb raiders destroying an archeological site of supposed alien origin and consistent mummification methods, where cotton was placed in the neck of the heads, he arrived at the conclusion it was from cultures found along the coast and not from the Andes, which would involve all of the city of Ica. As a result, he drafted a letter to get their attention and get them to intervene but received no response. The archaeologist Alberto Urbano Jacinto contacted him in February 2017, and he relayed his concerns, requesting government intervention. In March, Mario’s friend brought a sixty-centimeter-long gray-colored body named “Albert,” to which they performed X-rays and measurements. The doctors debated among themselves and concluded that the body was not constructed and in fact, presented osteoporosis and that the bones were in a growing stage, that the body would have been able to move due to how compatible its limbs were with the tendons, the spine, the ribs, as well as other bones. They said the body presented a hip fracture, as well as an implant to help it stay together. It had three fingers and a neck and was complete and mummified. Later, in early April 2017, another person lent another specimen of the same species, which they named “Josefina.” It was 58 centimeters long, with a plate-like implant in the pectoral area and metal plates in the temples of the head. Upon performing radiographs, they observed that it had three eggs in the abdomen and a vagina-like cloaca.

At the end of April 2017, he traveled to the city of Palpa, where “Mario” showed him a mummy covered in white powder, fetal-like, humanoid-shaped, with three fingers, which has recently been shared in the press and baptized as “María.” Later, at the beginning of May 2017, a friend of “Mario” took “María” and “Albert” to Cusco, where they conducted tomography and X-ray studies, concluding with medical and forensic studies that they were real and were alive at a certain time in history. DNA and carbon-14 tests were performed in Canada, the United States, Mexico, and Russia. The objects lent for the studies were returned without keeping any in their

possession, maintaining only the record of videos and images. From the analysis of "María," it was determined that she is approximately 1700 years old, and the National Academy of Sciences of Russia detected anatomical differences from Homo sapiens (eyes, nose, mouth, hands, and feet with six phalanges, among others). The results of "Josefina" and "Albert" are pending. Finally, in May, they received a headless specimen as a loan, which was analyzed with tomography, inspiring a good amount of conversation. The location from which these objects were extracted is unknown. The person named Mario responded to the name Leandro Benedicto Rivera Sarmiento.

2.8. On page 59, there is the report "Quality Assurance Report" on Radiocarbon Dating Beta, date: June 02, 2017; stating as: **Reference 1**, Agreement Accepted. **Reference 2**, Agreement Accepted. **Reference 3**, Agreement Accepted. **COMMENT:** All measurements passed acceptance tests.

2.9. On page 71, there is a scanned letter, signed by radiologist Raymundo Salas A., describing: **Patient "María,"** dated May 19, 2017, reference: Inkari Peru.

Technique: The tomographic study of the mummy was conducted in simple phase, obtaining sequential helical cuts, in simple phase with three-dimensional reconstruction.

Findings: María – Person in a fetal position, with structure having the density of bone, calling attention to the presence of only three fingers on hands and feet, perfectly articulated. It also presents an elongated cranial vault with the presence of usual sutures; the other bone structures show no abnormality, measurements from heel to cranial vault range from 1.50 to 1.60 meters.

Josefina: Specimen showing a cranium with "bone density" elongated towards the back, only three fingers on hands and feet, in addition to showing only one bone in the forearm and leg, lacking the cubitus and fibula in forearms and legs. It also presents a hyperdense body in the pectoral region, and 3 other hyperdense ovoid compact images in the pelvic area, said specimen measures approximately 60 cm.

Albert: Shows the same characteristics as previously mentioned, except for the hyperdense images found in María; however, this specimen presents a metal mass at the level of the right femoral head.

Victoria: Specimen with no skull, found with flexed knees; seven cervical vertebrae and 19 thoracolumbar vertebrae are observed, perfectly aligned and symmetrical, just like the others, showing only three fingers on hands and feet.

2.10. On page 72, there is a letter signed by Rogelio Alonso Morales from Biotecnologías Moleculares S.A. de C.V., stating: Mexico City, on June 24, 2017, addressed to Lic. Jaime Maussan Flota – President, attaching the report on the DNA purification process carried out on six samples of ancient specimens: Hand 00-1, Brain 00-10, Maria 80 HOM, Neck-Bone- Med Seated 00-12-Victoria 540 MG, Hip-Medin WL Seated 02-12 Victoria 0.8325 MG, Neck Medium Seated Victoria 0017 Piel 187 MG.

2.11. On page 74, there is the Radiocarbon Dating Report on Samples with ¹⁴C, performed on three samples of skin and one from a mummified brain.

2.12. On page 89, there is the statement of GERMAN PAUL RONCEROS FERNANDEZ; he claims that he sells objects like things, coins, old stamps on the Internet, and also sells them directly during Sundays at the central mail of the city of Lima; that seven years ago, in the city of Cusco, he met a person named "Mario," whose full name he does not know. In one conversation, "Mario" told him that some friends had found a giant hand with a forearm of two meters long, and that these friends had sold this piece to Europe, he befriends "Mario" as he is interested in UFOlogy. In 2015, "Mario" told him that when he was with a friend, who he did not name, they observed a door embedded in the mountain, which they were able to open easily, and this place was located in the Nasca subsoil, in a hidden mountain. He said that when they entered, they saw a funerary bundle from the Inca culture, a room with a stone sarcophagus, and when they opened the sarcophagus with two mechanical jacks placed on its sides, they found three hundred toads in different stages (egg, tadpole, and frog) and a mummified brain about the size of a human. These toads were pointing at the brain, and they also found a metal sheet of the size of an A4 sheet with drawings, which would fold itself into a fist then returned to its original shape. He said he found another sarcophagus with different mummified bodies and small stone bottles, containing something inside and sealed with a leather lid. Additionally, he told him that these pieces were wrapped in clay, making a total of approximately one hundred pieces and 20 bodies of different species, apparently humanoid with alien-like characteristics. The retrieval of these objects lasted approximately eight months, with the participation of "Mario" and three people, two of whom died under strange circumstances, but their identities are unknown to him.

In conversations with "Mario," he told him he had removed many objects and asked him to store them in his home, but he did not do so. He also said that he had moved these objects to his own home in Cusco, but he never visited him. One day in July 2016, "Mario" took 11 pieces to his home in the Providencia Vallecito B-7 neighborhood in the Huanchac-Tio district of Cusco. These pieces consisted of three alien-like skulls, measuring 10 to 12 centimeters, gray in color, two hands with three fingers measuring 36 centimeters, and another hand with three fingers measuring 25 centimeters, three complete beings of 23 centimeters, and some volcanic stones. On October 6, 2016, he gave an interview to a journalist from the TV station "Matutino," showing a 26-centimeter alien being, stating it came from Tacna-Arica, as "Mario" had indicated. But in February 2017, he told him that these objects came from Nasca; these objects are in his home located in the Parque Central Condominium Tower C – 1203, 12th floor (Ref. Avenida Colonial across the street), district, province, and department of Lima. On April 26, 2017, he handed over two pieces, a skull, and an organ, to the representative of the Ministry of Culture to be studied. In November 2016, he had contact with the Frenchman Thierry Jamin, showing him two pieces consisting of a skull and a complete being, and before Christmas 2016, he handed him a hand with three fingers, where he took photographs and performed radiographic studies. Later, Mr. Thierry Jamin contacted "Mario," and he organized a collection online to pay for analysis and to buy these objects, collecting the sum of \$43,000.00 American dollars, he also obtained other pieces that were provided by "Mario." Also, in December 2016, he had contact with American ufologist Brien Foerster, who resides in Paracas, and handed two pieces to the INKARY NGO in the presence of Thierry Jamin, who managed to film presence of the ufologist and then uploaded the video to Facebook. On the day of the meeting, he received a response from the

Ministry of Culture via email, where he learned that they would proceed with the return of the pieces he had sent since they were not part of his heritage. He recognizes "Mario" as the person Leandro Benedicto Rivera Sarmiento, who told him that regarding the place where the pieces were extracted, it is located an hour and a half from his home. The place is a solid rock mountain, with a transversal cut on one of its sides; there is a sloped slab in the form of a door, 1.20 meters high, with a wooden plank placed over it and covered with sand. There are several mountains; the road is sandy, and it leads to a rocky area. Near the place, there are three circles that, according to Mario, give the appearance that a ship has descended.

2.13. On page 96, there is a printout of an email, which reads as follows:

"Dear historian Blanca Alva Guerrero: Marco Barranza has just informed me that two of the pieces that I had delivered to your office turned out to be modern reconstructions. Please, I need clarification on this, as this was not what I expected. Regards, Paul Ronceros Krawix 999."

"Dear Mr. Ronceros, indeed, that is what MNAHHP has indicated after examining both pieces. For this reason, I have sent a letter addressed to you to proceed with the return, as they cannot be kept as heritage. Since I do not have your postal address, the letter has been sent to the address in Cusco that appears as your address in RENIEC. Regards, Blanca Alva Guerrero (alvag@cultura.gob.pe)."

2.14. On page 97, there is a scanned document from the Act of Delivery – Reception of Goods, dated April 26, 2017, which reads:

"Through this letter, it is recorded that Mr. Germán Paul Ronceros Fernández, identified with DNI No. 08116134, delivers to historian Blanca Alva Guerrero, Director General of the Defense of Cultural Heritage, the following goods: 1 recreation of a skull, 1 conglomerate of organic material."

2.15. On page 104, there is Report No. 042-2017-AHC-PGPCTNP-DDC-ICA/MC dated July 7, 2017, prepared by Lic. Alex Huamani Cruces, regarding the analysis of the video report "Special Report – Deciphering Nasca," corresponding to the alleged alien mummy illegally taken by tomb raiders from the valleys of the Palpa and Nasca province. **Concluding:**

1. The archaeological sites and landscapes located between the valleys of Palpa and Nasca constitute an integral part of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation. Moreover, they are listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, as they constitute Cultural Heritage of Humanity. However, this monument has been altered by the **excavation, removal, looting, and exploration** consisting of the illegal removal of the alleged alien mummy by tomb raiders and the trafficking of Cultural Heritage Goods and filming, using drones on archaeological sites of Cahuachi and the archaeological landscapes of the Nasca lines and the geoglyphs of Chichictara. Considering the fragility of the site and the restricted access to it, the Ministry of Culture only grants access after evaluation of the area, and these individuals have extracted and entered the site without the Ministry of Culture's authorization.

2. In accordance with Article 49, paragraph (e), of Law 28296, General Law of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, Mr. Leandro Rivera Sarmiento, among others, has altered a property that

is part of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation without authorization from the Ministry of Culture. Likewise, under Articles 226 (Offenses against archaeological monuments) and 227 (Inducement to the commission of offenses against archaeological sites) of the Penal Code, he has removed and altered a pre-Hispanic archaeological monument.

3. The affected area is located within the archaeological reserve polygon of Nasca–Palpa, which, through Chief Resolution No. 421/INC of July 23, 1993, was declared an **"Archaeological Reserve Area" of the Nasca lines and geoglyphs**, the same resolution providing the coordinates. Furthermore, it was declared **World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO on December 17, 1994.**

4. Those responsible for the illegal extraction of the alleged alien mummy were identified as Mr. Leandro Rivera Sarmiento, known as "Mario."

2.16. On page 130, there is the Act of Delivery and Reception of species dated July 11, 2017, through which Germán Paul Ronceros Fernández delivered to the Prosecutor's Office the following items:

- a) An object in the shape of a skull of gray-brown color, with a sunken eye cavity, flattened nose, small mouth, thin lips, elongated skull toward the base of the neck, with two orifices at the base of the skull and three lines on the upper part, giving the appearance of bone junctions, which, according to Germán Ronceros Fernández, correspond to a humanoid.
- b) An object of gray-brown color that resembles the shape of a body yet to be identified, in which a spinal cord, ribs, pelvis, protruding shoulder blades, elongated extremities, and a small elongated skull with a sunken eye cavity, elongated mouth, resembling a small mammal, can be observed, which, according to Germán Ronceros Fernández, corresponds to a humanoid.
- c) An object of black-brown color, shapeless, apparently a compact mass of some biological element, which, according to Germán Ronceros Fernández, corresponds to a brain of the ancient Nasca.

2.17. On page 133, there is the statement of ALEX WILFREDO HUAMANI CRUCES; he claims to be an archaeologist from the management system for the Cultural Heritage in Nasca and Palpa; the analysis of the alleged alien mummies was conducted at the home of Leandro Benedicto Rivera, known as "Mario," located in Block C2, Lot 11, Urbanization 12 de Noviembre in the city of Palpa, which he deduces from the images of the background video analyzed, found in Report No. 042-2017-AHC-PGPCTNP-DDC-ICA/MC.

2.18. On page 143, there is Report No. 000029-2017/CMO/ARMC/MNAAHP/MC dated June 23, 2017, sent by Ana Graciela Amanda Murga Herrera – Manager of the Collection of Organic Material, stating: "... the material delivered by Lic. Ángel Ludeña Bermudo from the General Defense Office of the Cultural Heritage with Act No. 044-2017-ARMC-MNAAHP-MC, based on the characteristics presented by the artifact (animal bone structure and covered in skin remains), it is a manufactured object (modern animal bone and skin conglomerate) of unidentified origin. Therefore, it is recommended that this object be returned to its owner, as it is not an integral part of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation."

2.19. On pages 147 to 175, there is Archaeological Report No. 05-17 dated August 3, 2017, prepared by Analyst – Archaeologist Flavio Antonio Estrados Moreno (Analyst) of the Forensic

Anthropology Service – Forensic Thanatology Division of the Institute of Legal Medicine of Nasca. The analyzed samples correspond to:

- **Sample 1:** Complete head.
- **Sample 2:** Articulated individual, complete fragment.
- **Sample 3:** A mass of biological sediment.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. These are manufactured dolls of recent date, which have been covered with a mixture of paper and glue to simulate the presence of skin. They are not ancestral remains that have attempted to be preserved.
2. To elaborate the internal structure of the dolls, animal bones that were modified to appear in human shapes were used.
3. All analyzed elements show clear and evident human manufacturing, meaning they are the result of intentional craftsmanship.
4. All analyzed elements have been recently manufactured.

2.20. On page 178, there is the statement of RAYMUNDO SALAS ALEJOS; he claims to be dedicated to providing diagnostic imaging services, and on May 19, 2017, a man named Edson Salazar Vivanco, who claimed to be a doctor, sought him out, asking him to conduct exams on some mummies, to which he agreed. Around 4:00 PM, a group of approximately fifteen foreigners arrived, among them Thierry Maurice Pierre Jamin from the Inkari Institute. These individuals entered his office with several coolers of various sizes, from which they removed five mummies, on which he conducted exams for fifteen minutes, placing them in a scanner. At the end of the exam, these individuals left, paying five thousand soles, an amount assumed by the Inkari Institute. The five mummies analyzed are real and intact based on the exams performed, which showed no signs of manipulation. All the exams were conducted via tomography and X-rays. Twenty days later, two men from the Inkari Institute brought 3 mummies in their respective coolers; the same procedure was performed, but they did not receive any further reports of the exam; the origin or destination of each mummy is unknown, he only provides professional diagnostics. He could not determine whether the bones of the mummies are modern or ancient, that is done with carbon 14, and that is not his specialty.

2.21. On page 186, there is the statement of LEANDRO BENEDICTO RIVERA SARMIENTO; he claims that he was born in the city of Puno and knows mining because he has done informal mining activities in the Palpa district. In March 2016, he went to the populated center of Moyaque – Palpa, walking two hours south, and to his surprise, he found stacked stones, one on top of another. He started to remove the stones and found the shape of a cave covered with earth of white color, which appeared to be lime or whitewash. He dug one meter deep and removed what seemed to be a desiccated bird covered with white earth, resembling the figure of a monkey. He then left the area. On one of his trips to Cusco, he met with his friend Germán Ronceros, with whom he had known for seven years, using electronic communication, communicating via email, he told him about his discovery and began to speak to him about extraterrestrials and that it belonged to Alfa or Omega. He asked him to gift him the object

because he thought it could be a being of light. He then returned to the area in September 2016, dug the earth with his hands, and extracted 3 ceramics made of white earth that were covering or encasing an object. The object was approximately 30 centimeters in length, and he took it in a bag to Cusco. There, he handed the objects to Germán Ronceros, who was living by the Huatanay River without knowing what they were but knowing it wasn't a mineral because it had no weight. At the end of February 2017, he returned to the place, always unaccompanied, dug another two meters deeper, and found a dry lizard covered in white earth, about 30 centimeters long, with a monkey-like face, the lower limbs had three fingers, but he didn't take a look at the upper limbs. He simply took it to his home and thought it had good vibrations because he believed in the mystical and spiritual. He sent this object in a box to Cusco in the name of the Inkari Company, then communicated with Thierry Jamin via cell phone, who told him it was a strange object and that he should take care because it wasn't normal. Thierry asked him to find other objects for further studies, so he returned to Palpa and once again dug at the place. He spent the night inside the hole, continued digging, and fell asleep. At midnight, he saw an oval blue light moving, which approached him slightly and moved away into the abyss. He removed three more objects, the first one being 30 to 40 centimeters long, in the shape of a lizard with no tail and big eyes. The second object was 70 to 80 centimeters long, with the same shape as the first, and the third object was the same size it had the head of a human and a long hand with three fingers, which has been called "María." The three objects were taken to his home in Palpa to be sent to the Inkari Company, without receiving any money, he spoke with Thierry Jamin, who again told him the objects were strange. He returned to the site a fourth time, and when he dug, he found a human head with three fingers, which has been called "María," measuring 80 centimeters long by 60 centimeters wide. Nearby, he found another object, 40 by 40 centimeters, now called "Wawita." He took these objects to his home, where Thierry Jamin arrived with foreigners, who observed the objects, took photos, and recorded videos. He eventually handed over these objects to Thierry Jamin, but later discovered that they had been posted on Facebook. Three days later, Thierry Jamin returned the objects in a set of nine pieces, and upon learning that many people wanted to know the location, he returned the objects to their original place. However, at the end of 2017, he went to seal the place, placing stones in the hole and never returning. To German Ronceros he gave two objects with the appearance of small humans, then he gave two small heads with big eyes and another object that consisted of a hand with three fingers, the objects have not been returned by German Ronceros Fernandez.

Germán Ronceros handed over two objects with the appearance of humans to Thierry Jamin.

2.22. On page 193, there is the **ACT OF PROSECUTORIAL INSPECTION** conducted in the Moyaque sector of the city of Palpa, at kilometer 06 of the Yauta–Huancasancos Penetration Road. After advancing 800 to 1000 meters approximately, they arrived at the top of the hill, where Mr. Benedicto Rivera Sarmiento pointed out an entrance to a rocky shelter covered with an irregular stone wall from modern times. Upon reaching a rock wall, it is noted that there is a height of about one meter and a length of approximately 1.50 meters, as well as a small entrance one meter wide and eighty centimeters deep, from which the earth had been removed. Stones were then removed from the entrance, and an irregularly shaped rocky shelter with no archaeological evidence was revealed. Mr. Benedicto Rivera indicated that the stones removed

in April 2017 came from this location. Archaeologist Alex Huamani Cruces stated that the place does not correspond to an archaeological context in the strict funerary sense.

2.23. On page 315, there is **Report No. 024-2019-AHC-SGPCTNP-DDC-ICA/MC** dated May 15, 2019, prepared by archaeologist Alex Huamani Cruces, from which the following is stated: "...Being at the indicated point at coordinates UTM 18L 048,4321E-8'396,699N, it was verified that it was a rocky shelter of 1 meter wide and 1.50 meters high, covered with stones stacked one on top of the other. The undersigned proceeded to remove the stones from the entrance, and inside it was verified that the rocky shelter deepened to 6.00 meters long by 4 meters wide. In this irregularly shaped shelter, there was disturbed earth of a whitish-brown color, and **no archaeological evidence of funerary characteristics was found**. During the fiscal inspection, no soil samples were collected, nor was the act of delivery and chain of custody documented following proper protocols. The Mollake sector has archaeological evidence in areas far from the banks of the gorge, but no such evidence was found in the area of inspection. The geography of the inspection area is quite steep, with pronounced rocky outcrops..."

2.24. On page 322, there is the statement of **JESUS JAIME PEÑA UCEDA**; he claims that the site in Mollake, located in the district and province of Palpa, was inspected, and in the inspection, it was confirmed that a cave-like excavation, referred to by the accused Leandro Benedicto Rivera Sarmiento as the place where so-called extraterrestrials were found, had no trace of them or any remains. The archaeologist Huamani Cruces indicated that **the inspected site does not correspond to an archaeological site**, and no archaeological evidence of any kind was found in the location, although it may have been surrounded by hills in a cultural context, but it was within the archaeological reserve area. No archaeological evidence was found at the site of the inspection.

Here is a verbatim translation of the document:

2.25. On page 323, there is the statement of **ALEX WILFREDO HUAMANI CRUCES**; he claims that the Mollake sector is located at kilometer 06 on the right side of the Penetration Road to Llauta Huancasancos in the district and province of Palpa, which was the subject of an inspection on September 26, 2017. The area is within the archaeological reserve polygon of Nasca and Palpa, declared by UNESCO. On the inspection day, no archaeological evidence or pre-Hispanic goods were found in the rocky shelter or cave. He also stated that it is not possible for the rocky outcrop in the location to be of recent times because the rocky shelter was not raised in pre-Hispanic times but rather in more recent times, meaning it was likely raised as part of mining activities and does not correspond to an archaeological context. There is no pre-Hispanic archaeological evidence, as no archaeological or pre-Hispanic evidence exists in the inspected area. **Report number 42-2017-AHC-PGPCTNP-DDC-ICA/MC** on Mollake's archaeological impact is based on the visualization of a video that appeared on YouTube titled "Special Report Unearthing Nasca," in which a mummy study is viewed. The origin of the mummy remains unknown, and Leandro Rivera Sarmiento, the accused, claims to have extracted earth from the rocky shelter. There are no boundary markers in the affected area, but in the Mollake sector, there are markers on the road's edge placed a certain distance away. The inspected area was approximately 800 meters from the highway.